STECK AND SAUGET

MY FIRST WORD-BOOK

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE CLASSIQUE EUGÈNE BELIN

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1913

MY FIRST

WORD-BOOK

LaE.Gr
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For the boys of the sixth form

MY FIRST
WORD-BOOK

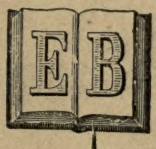
BY

P. STECK
PROFESSEUR D'ALLEMAND AU LYCÉE CHARLEMAGNE

L. SAUGET
PROFESSEUR DE DESSIN AU LYCÉE DE GRENOBLE

OUVRAGE CONFORME AUX PROGRAMMES OFFICIELS
DU 31 MAI 1902

TROISIÈME ÉDITION
REVUE ET CORRIGÉE.



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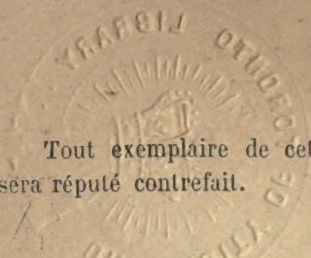
PARIS
LIBRAIRIE CLASSIQUE EUGÈNE BELIN
BELIN FRÈRES
RUE DE VAUGIRARD, 52

1911



Tout exemplaire de cet ouvrage non revêtu de notre griffe sera réputé contrefait.

Belin frères

SAINT-CLOUD. — IMPRIMERIE BELIN FRÈRES.

PRÉFACE

Cet ouvrage n'était primitivement destiné qu'à l'enseignement de l'allemand; l'excellent accueil que lui ont fait mes collègues m'a déterminé à l'adapter à l'enseignement de l'anglais. Pour bien faire comprendre le genre de services que, dans ma pensée, ce petit livre est appelé à rendre, je ne puis mieux faire que de répéter brièvement les explications que j'ai déjà données dans la préface de l'édition allemande.

Tous ceux parmi nous qui enseignent les langues vivantes dans la première période (classes de Sixième et de Cinquième) savent à quel point il est difficile de fixer dans la mémoire de l'enfant les vocables nouveaux qu'on lui fait acquérir par l'intuition, c'est-à-dire en mettant sous ses yeux l'objet ou l'image de l'objet désigné par le mot nouveau. Tant qu'on est dans la classe, tout paraît aller fort bien; à force de répéter et de faire répéter le mot, à force de le présenter sous tous ses aspects, enchâssé dans des phrases différentes, relié à d'autres mots déjà connus, il nous semble que nous sommes arrivés à créer l'association voulue entre le signe et la chose signifiée. Mais qu'elle est fragile et éphémère, cette association qui devrait être indissoluble! Nous ne l'avons que trop souvent constaté, hélas!

Est-ce la faute de l'élève? — Un peu, c'est bien certain, mais seulement un peu. Une fois qu'il a quitté la classe, en effet, une fois qu'il est sorti de cette atmosphère artificielle où il a vécu pendant une heure, que reste-t-il à l'enfant de cette sorte d'équation que nous venons d'établir avec tant de peine? Il ne lui en reste plus que la moitié. Le premier terme, le terme matériel, je veux dire l'objet ou l'image de l'objet, a disparu; il ne lui reste que le second terme, le terme intellectuel, c'est-à-dire le mot, le mot ou bien transcrit (et sou-

vent estropié) sur son cahier ou bien imprimé dans son *Livre de lecture*. Ce mot ainsi isolé, livré aux hasards d'une mémoire souvent chancelante ou aux défaillances d'une application souvent insuffisante, que va-t-il devenir?

De deux choses l'une : ou bien il ira rejoindre dans les limbes de l'oubli de malheureux et trop nombreux prédécesseurs; c'est là l'alternative encore la moins fâcheuse, puisque ce n'est pour nous que du travail à recommencer; ou bien — et c'est ce qui arrive le plus souvent et ce qu'il faut à tout prix éviter — l'élève, le bon élève, désireux de conserver ce qu'il a eu tant de peine à acquérir, et ne sachant au juste que faire de ce mot ainsi privé de son soutien, de son équivalent matériel, sensible, le rattache par la pensée — ou même, ce qui est encore plus grave, par écrit — à un autre terme intellectuel, c'est-à-dire au mot français qui a, lui semble-t-il, la même signification. N'est-il pas juste de dire qu'à ce moment la méthode directe a fait faillite, puisque nous sommes arrivés à un résultat diamétralement opposé à celui que nous nous proposions?

C'est à cet inconvénient très grave que le présent ouvrage est, je le crois, appelé à parer dans une très large mesure. En maintenant constamment réunis les deux termes de l'équation, il rendra définitive et stable l'association trop souvent provisoire et fugitive du signe et de la chose signifiée. Le mot anglais ne sera plus tenté d'aller rejoindre un mot français. Accompagné de l'objet qu'il désigne, il restera vivant et ne sera plus, comme dans le cahier ou le livre, un simple signe abstrait, du noir sur du blanc. En consultant son livre de mots, l'enfant ne sera plus, pour ainsi dire, en pays étranger; il se verra entouré de figures de connaissance, dont le souvenir et le nom finiront par rester gravés dans sa mémoire.

On voit que ce livre peut servir dans n'importe quelle classe de Sixième, quelle que soit la méthode dont le professeur se serve. Grâce à une disposition typographique nouvelle, qui consiste à répéter au verso de chaque page les images du recto, mais cette fois sans les faire suivre du mot anglais, il fournira en même temps le moyen de contrôle indispensable qui manquait jusqu'ici.

Il pourra enfin, dans une mesure très restreinte mais suffisante, fournir la matière de petits exercices de grammaire et de composition tout à fait élémentaires, grâce au soin qu'on a pris de mettre à côté de chaque verbe de la deuxième partie des mots déjà connus, qui pourront servir de sujets, de compléments ou d'attributs.

Après ces explications, il paraît inutile de montrer que ce petit livre est en harmonie complète avec les méthodes nouvelles; je pourrais dire, si je ne craignais d'être trop audacieux, qu'il en est l'expression et la matérialisation. C'est, je le répète, l'ancien livre de mots, mais approprié à la méthode directe. Il servira de base à notre enseignement; en déshabituant l'élève de souder l'un à l'autre un mot anglais et un mot français qui, le plus souvent, ne se *couvrent* qu'imparfaitement, il lui donnera le tour d'esprit indispensable pour aborder avec fruit les exercices de la seconde et de la troisième période. Il constituera pour l'élève de Sixième, qui commence l'étude de l'anglais, le premier dictionnaire, et je suis convaincu qu'arrivé dans les classes supérieures, il le consultera souvent encore avec plaisir et avec profit.

En adaptant ce livre à l'enseignement de l'anglais, j'ai naturellement dû faire quelques modifications qui s'imposaient. Ainsi, je ne note le pluriel des noms que lorsqu'il est irrégulier; par contre, j'ai cru devoir, pour tous les verbes irréguliers, donner textuellement le prétérit et le participe passé. Enfin quelques objets, qui en allemand sont désignés par des termes différents, le sont en anglais par un terme unique; j'ai réuni ces objets par une accolade, montrant ainsi à l'élève, par un signe extérieur, qu'un même mot peut désigner des choses légèrement différentes.

Je tiens, en terminant, à remercier mes collègues, professeurs d'anglais, qui m'ont prêté un concours si dévoué, et, si leur nom ne figure pas à côté du nom de M. Sauget et du mien à la première page de ce livre, leur modestie seule en est cause.

P. Steck.

FIRST PART

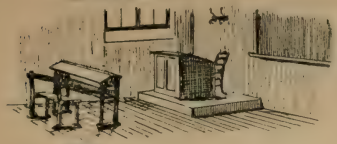
NOUNS

I

AT SCHOOL

1. — The class-room.

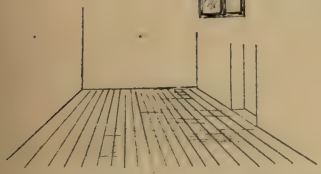
1. — the school.



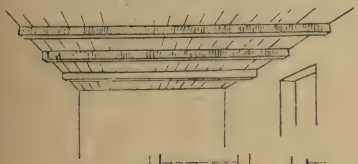
2. — { the class-room. / the school-room.

3. — the door.

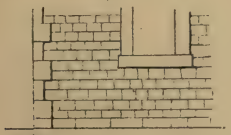
4. — the window.



5. — the floor.



6. — the ceiling.



7. — the wall.

8. — the stove.

9. — the gas-lamp.

10. — { the hat-peg. / the cloak-peg.

1. — The class-room.

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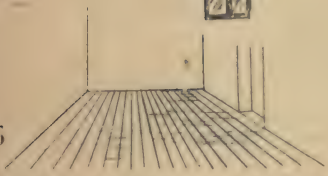
5 

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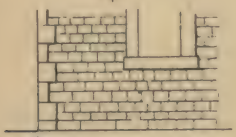
7 

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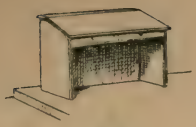
2. — **School-furniture** (I).



1. — the master's desk.

2. — the chair.

3. — the table.

4. — the form.

5. — the cupboard.

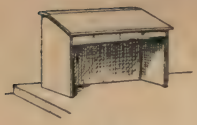
6. — the glass-cupboard.

7. — the book-case.

8. — the black-board.

9. — the horse.

2. — **School-furniture** (I).

1 

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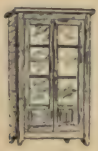
6 

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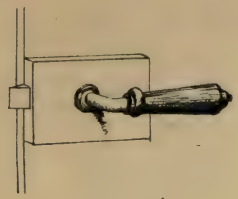
3. — **School-furniture** (II).

1. — the lock.

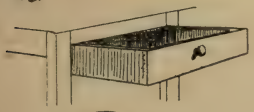
2. — the knob.



3. — the handle.

4. — the key.

5. — the curtain.

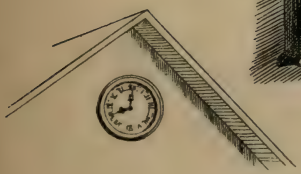


6. — the drawer.

7. — the dial.

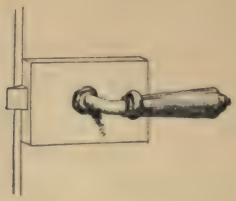
8. — the watch.

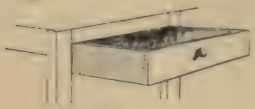
9. — the time-piece.

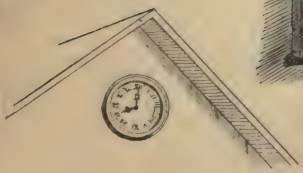


10. — the clock.

3. — **School-furniture** (II).







4 — **School-furniture** (III).

1. — the picture.

2. — the map.

3. — the sponge.

4. — the duster.

5. — the chalk.

6. — the desk.

7. — the lamp-shade.

8. — the bust.

9. — the globe.

10. — the pane (of glass).

4. — **School-furniture** (III).

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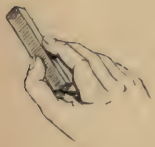

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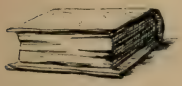
5. — **The school-boy's things** (I).

1. — the bag.

2. — the satchel.

3. — the blotting-case.



4. — the book.

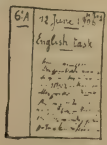
5. — the copy-book.

6. — the paper.
the sheet of paper.

7. — the ink-bottle.
the inkstand.
the ink-well.

8. — the ruler.

9. — the blotter.
the blotting-paper.



10. — the task.

5. — The school-boy's things (I).

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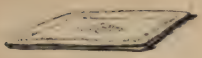
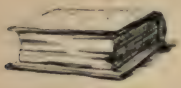
3 

4 

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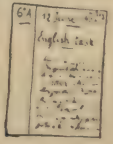
10 

6. — **The school-boy's things** (II).

1. — the pen.

2. — the quill.

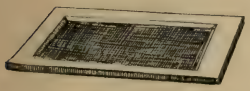
3. — the pen-holder.

4. — the pen-knife (knives).

5. — the pencil.

6. — the india-rubber.

7. — the compasses.



8. — the slate.

9. — { the holder. / the charcoal pencil.

10. — the eraser.

6. — **The school-boy's things** (II).

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7. — Male people.

1. — the child (children).

2. — the boy.

3. — { the lad. / the young man (men).

4. — the man (men).

5. — the old man (men).

6. — the gentleman (gentlemen).

7. — the school-boy.

8. — { the master. / the teacher.

9. — the door-keeper.

7. — Male people.

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8. — **Female people.**

1. — the little girl.

2. — { the maid.
the girl.

3. — the woman (women).

4. — the old woman (women).

5. — the school-girl.

6. — { the mistress.
the teacher.

7. — the lady (ladies).

8. — { the maid-servant.
the servant-maid.

8. — Female people.

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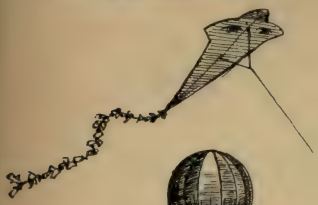
9. — Games and playthings.

1. — the play-ground.

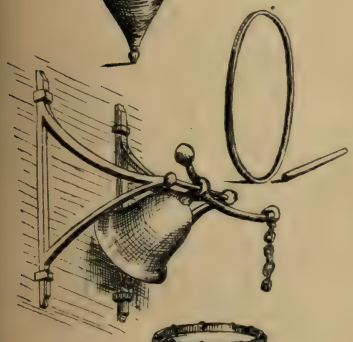
2. — the marble.



3. — the kite.

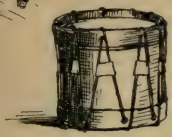
4. — foot-ball.

5. — { the top. / the peg-top.



6. — the hoop.

7. — the bell.



8. — the drum.

9. — the doll.

10. — the skipping-rope.

9. — Games and playthings.

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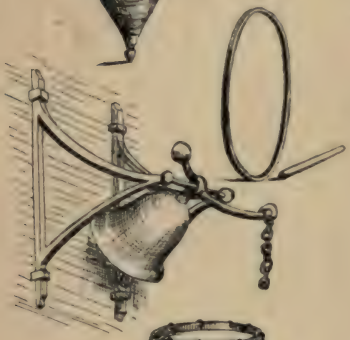

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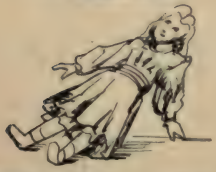

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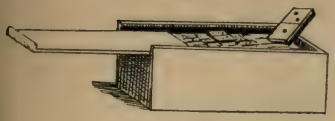
10. — **Games and sports.**

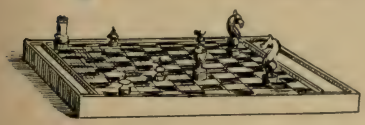
1. — { the playing-card. / the card.



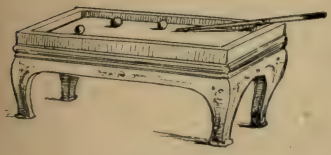
2. — the dominoes.

3. — the loto.

4. — the draughts.



5. — { the chess. / the chess-board. / the chess-men.



6. — { the billiards. / the billiard-table

7. — the skate.

8. — the sledge.

9. — the bicycle.

10. — the motor-car.

10. — Games and sports.

1

2

3

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10

11. — The Grenoble school (lyceum).

A STUDY-PLAN FOR THE SIXTH A. (*School-year* 1904-1905.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8-9	English.	History.	English.	Latin.	Latin.
9-10.	French.	English.	Geography.	Latin.	Latin.
10-10 1/4	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.
10 1/4-11 1/4. .	Latin.	Drawing.	Gymnastics.	Drawing.	English.
2-3	Natural history.	Latin.	Arithmetic.	English.	French.
3-4	Arithmetic.	Latin.	French.	French.	History.

New-year's holidays : 24th Dec. — 6th Jan.
Easter holidays : 19th April — 2nd May.
Whitsuntide holidays : 11th June — 16th June.

The distribution of prizes took place on the 29th July.
Summer holidays : 30th July — 2nd October.

11. — **The _____ school (lyceum).**

A STUDY-PLAN FOR _____. (*School-year* 19—-19—.)

	Monday.	**Tuesday.**	**Wednesday.**	**Friday.**	**Saturday.**
8-9					
9-10					
10-10 1/4	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.	Interval.
10 1/4-11 1/4 . .					
2-3					
3-4					

New-year's holidays : _____. The distribution of prizes _____

Easter holidays : _____. _____.

Whitsuntide holidays : _____. Summer holidays : _____.

II

NUMBERS

12. — **Cardinal numbers** (I).

nought.

one.

two.

three.

four.

five.

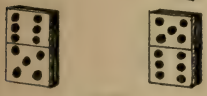
six.

seven.

eight.

nine.

ten.



eleven.

twelve

Arabic figures.

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Roman figures.

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.

12. — **Cardinal numbers** (I).

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9.

I, II, III, IV, V,
VI, VII, VIII, IX,
X, XI, XII.

13. — **Cardinal numbers** (II).

thirteen,

fourteen.

fifteen.

sixteen.

seventeen.

eighteen.

nineteen.

twenty.

twenty-one.

twenty-two.

thirty.

forty.

fifty.

sixty.

seventy.

eighty.

ninety.

13. — **Cardinal numbers** (II).

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

14. — **Cardinal numbers** (III).

100	a hundred. one hundred.
101	one hundred and one.
102	one hundred and two.
120	one hundred and twenty.
121	one hundred and twenty-one.
200	two hundred.
365	three hundred and sixty-five.
1.000	a thousand. one thousand.
1.906	one thousand nine hundred and six.
4.000	four thousand.
23.645	twenty-three thousand six hundred and forty-five.
100.000	one hundred thousand.
1.000.000	one million.
3.000.000	three million(s).

14. — **Cardinal numbers** (III)

100

101

102

120

121

200

365

1.000

1.906

4.000

23.645

100.000

1.000.000

3.000.000

15. — The four operations.

I

\+ plus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ +\ 89 \\ \hline 141 \end{array}$$ addition. / sum, total.

II

− minus.

$$\begin{array}{r} 432 \\ -\ 257 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$ subtraction. / remainder.

III

$2 \times 3 = 6$ — two multiplied by three is six. / twice three is six.

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times\ 12 \\ \hline 96 \\ 48 \\ \hline 576 \end{array}$$ multiplication. / product.

IV

$32 : 8 = 4$ — thirty-two divided par eight is four.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 854 & 34 \\ 174 & \overline{25} \\ 04 & \end{array}$$ division. / quotient.

854 = dividend.
34 = divisor.
25 = quotient.
04 = remainder.

15. — The four operations.

I
$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ 52 \\ +\ 89 \\ \hline 141 \end{array}$$

II
$$\begin{array}{r} - \\ 432 \\ -\ 257 \\ \hline 175 \end{array}$$

III
$$2 \times 3 = 6$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times\ 12 \\ \hline 96 \\ 48 \\ \hline 576 \end{array}$$

IV
$$31 : 8 = 4$$
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 854 & 34 \\ 174 & \hline 25 \\ 04 & \end{array}$$

III

TIME AND WEATHER

16. { **What time is it?** / **What o'clock is it?**

1. — It is 4 (o'clock).

2. — It is half past 2 (o'clock).

3. — It is a quarter past 7 (o'clock).

4. — It is a quarter to 6 (o'clock).

5. — It is 25 minutes past 6 (o'clock).

6. — It is 17 minutes past 10 (o'clock).

7. — It is half past 11 (o'clock).

8. — It is a quarter to 12 (o'clock).

9. — It is 5 minutes to 12 (o'clock).

10. — It is 12 (o'clock).

16. **What time is it?**
What o'clock is it?

1

2

3

4

5

6

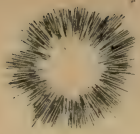
7

8

9

10

17. — The parts of the day.



1. — the sun.

2. — the moon.

3. — the star.

4. — the four cardinal points. { the North. the South. the East. the West.

5. — the morning.

6. — the day.

7. — the evening.

8. — the night.

17. — The parts of the day.

1

2

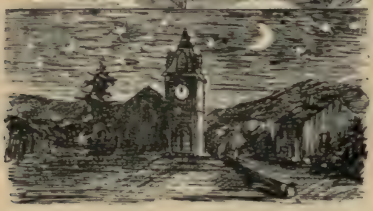
3

4

5

6

7

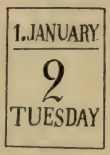
8 

18. — The days of the week.

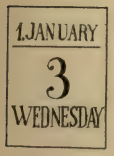
1. — the calendar.

2. — the daily calendar.

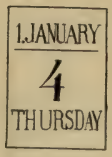
3. — Monday.



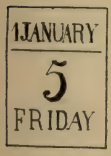
4. — Tuesday.



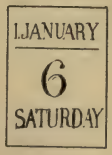
5. — Wednesday.



6. — Thursday.

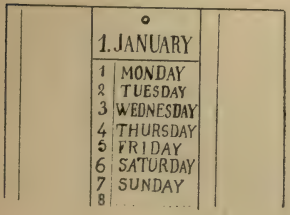


7. — Friday.



8. — Saturday.

9. — Sunday.

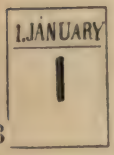


10. — the week.

18. — The days of the week.

1

2



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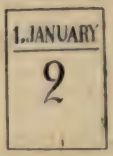

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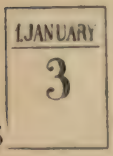

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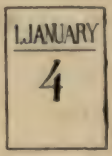

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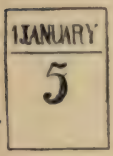

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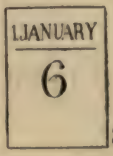

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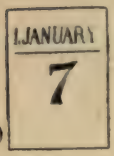

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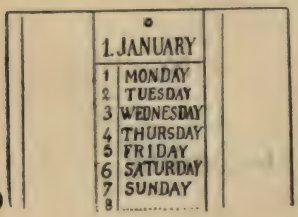
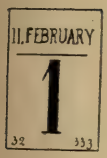


10

19. — The twelve months.

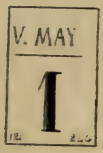
1. — January.



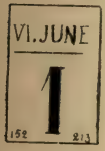
2. — February.

3. — March.

4. — April.



5. — May.



6. — June.

7. — July.

8. — August.

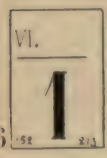
9. — September.

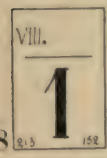
10. — October.

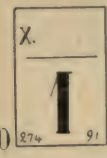
11. — November.

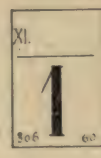
12. — December.

19. — The twelve months.



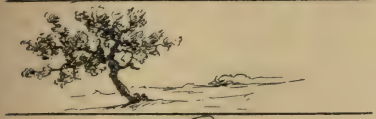






20. — **The four seasons** (I).

1. — Spring.



2. — the tree.

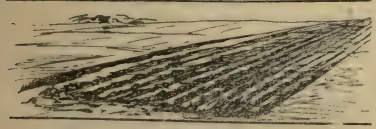
3. — the flower (the violet).

4. — { the swallow. / the swift.

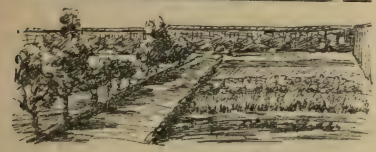
5. — the stork.

6. — the nest.

7. — { the peasant. / the countryman.



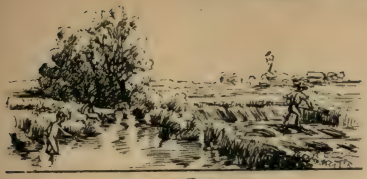
8. — the field.



9. — the garden.

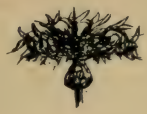
20. — The four seasons (I).

21. — **The four seasons** (II).



1. — Summer.

2. — the flower (the corn-poppy).



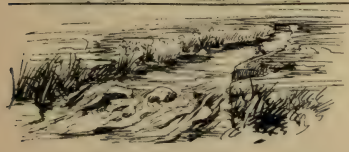
3. — the corn-flower.

4. — the corn-field.

5. — the ear (of corn).

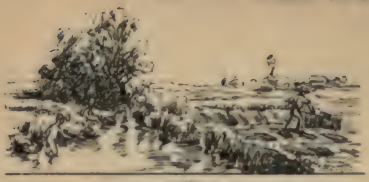
6. — the scythe.

7. — the reaper.
the harvest-man.
the harvester.
the mower.



8. — the stream.

21. — **The four seasons** (II).

1 

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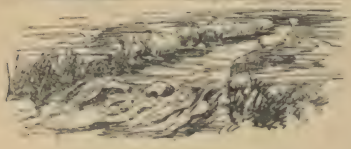
8 

22. — **The four seasons** (III).

1. — Autumn.

2. — the wine-stock.

3. — the vineyard.

4. — the grape-gatherer.

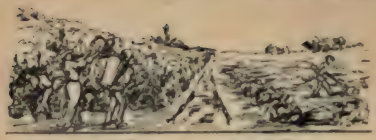
5. — the huntsman.

6. — the gun.

7. — { the setter. / the hound. / the dog.

8. — the hare.

22. — **The four seasons** (III).

1 

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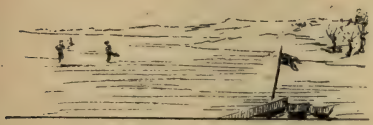
23. — **The four seasons** (IV).

1. — Winter.



2. — the ice.

3. — the snow.

4. — the snow-man.

5. — the snow-ball.

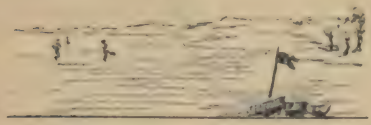
6. — the fir (— tree).

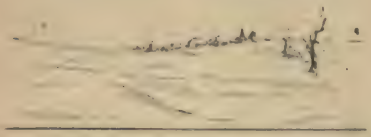
7. — the Christmas-tree.

8. — { the raven. / the crow.

23. — **The four seasons** (IV).

1

2 

3 

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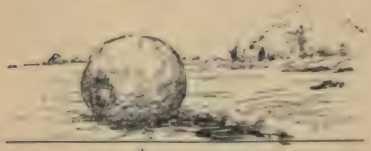
5 

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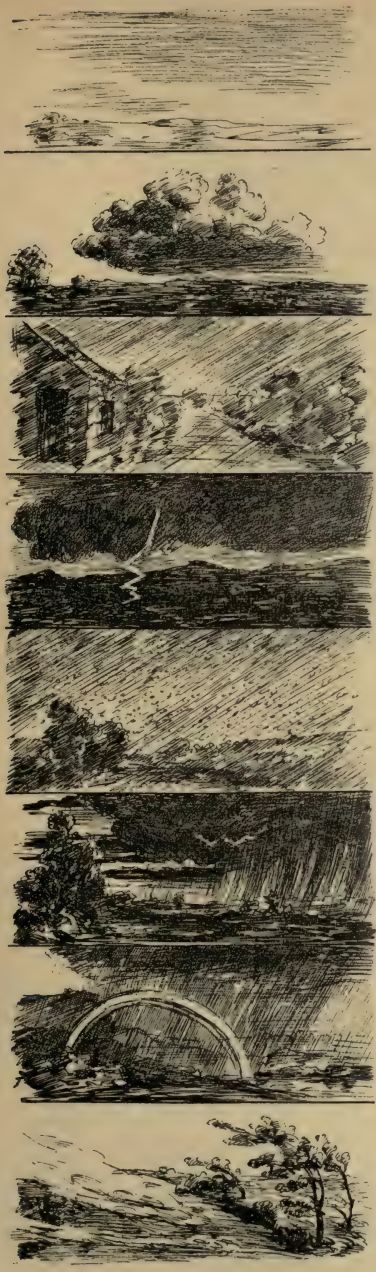
24. — **Weather.**



1. — the sky.

2. — the cloud.

3. — the rain.

4. — { the lightning. / the flash of lightning.

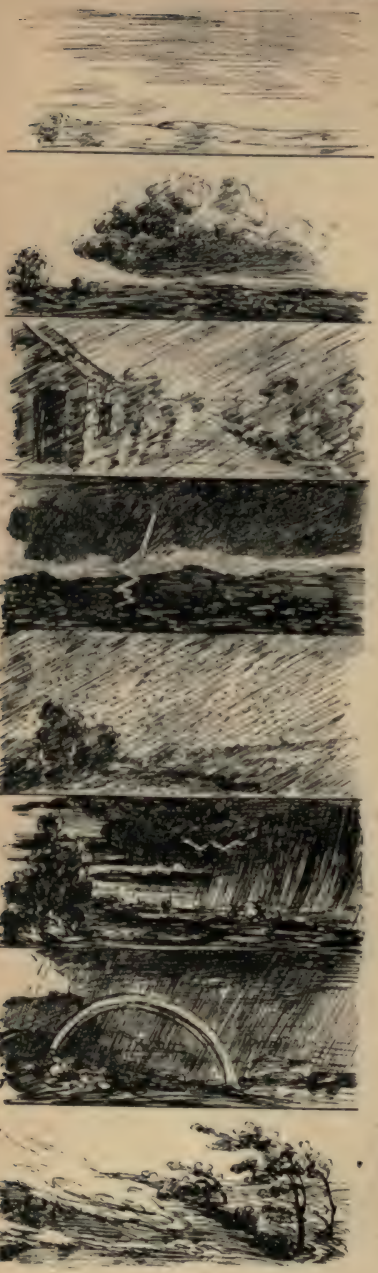
5. — the hail.

6. — the storm.

7. — the rainbow.

8. — the wind.

24. — Weather.



IV

THE HUMAN BODY

25. — **The body of man.**

1. — the body.

2. — the head.

3. — the trunk.

4. — the skeleton.

5. — the bone.

6. — the four { members. / limbs.

23. — The body of man.

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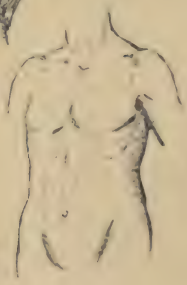

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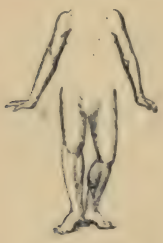

26. — **The head** (I).

1. — the head.

2. — the hair (sing.)

3. — the skull.

4. — the brain.

5. — the face.

6. — the forehead.

7. — the eye.

8. — the nose.

9. — the mouth.

10. — the lip.

26. — **The head** (I).

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27. — **The head** (II).

1. — the chin.

2. — the cheek.

3. — the jaw.

4. — the tooth (the teeth).

5. — the tongue.

6. — the beard.

7. — { the moustache. / the mustache.

8. — the neck.

9. — the throat.

10. — the nape (of the neck).

27. — **The head** (II).

28. — **The trunk.**

1. — the trunk. the breast. the chest.

2. — the abdomen.

3. — the back.

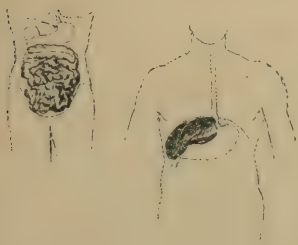
4. — the shoulder.

5. — the heart.

6. — the lungs.

7. — the stomach.

8. — the rib.



9. — the bowels.

10. — the liver.

28. — The trunk.

29. — **The upper members.**

1. — } the arm.
2. — }

3. — the fore-arm.

4. — the wrist.

5. — the hand.

6. — the elbow.

7. — the fist.

8. — the finger.

9. — { the nail. / the finger-nail.

29. — The upper members.

30. — **The lower members.**

1. — the leg.

2. — the thigh.

3. — the knee.

4. — the calf (calves).

5. — the ankle.

6. — the foot (feet).

7. — the toe.

8. — the sole.

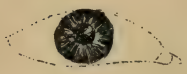
9. — the heel.

10. — the crutch.

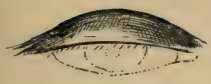
30. — **The lower members.**

31. — **The eye.**

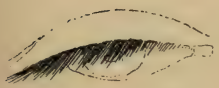
1. — the eye.



2. — the eye-ball.



3. — the eye-lid.



4. — the eye-lash (lashes).

5. — the eye-brow.

6. — the spectacles.

7. — the eye-glasses.

8. — the blind man (men).

31. — The eye.

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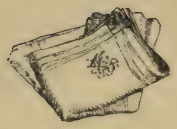
32. — **The nose. The hand.**

1. — the nose.

2. — the nostril.



3. — the handkerchief.

4. — the thumb.

5. — the forefinger.

6. — the middle-finger.

7. — the ring-finger.

8. — the little finger.

32. — The nose. The hand.

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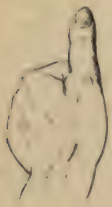
4 

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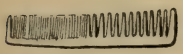
33. — Care of the body.

1. — the dressing-table.
   the toilet.
   the toilet-table.
   the wash-stand.

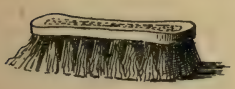
2. — the basin.

3. — the water-jug.

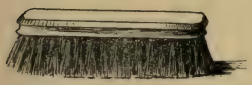
4. — the mirror.
   the looking-glass.



5. — the comb.



6. — the brush.



7. — the clothes-brush.

8. — the hair-brush.

9. — the tooth-brush.

10. — the soap.

11. — the towel.

33. — Care of the body.

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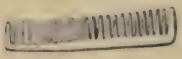

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34. — The four meals.

1. — { Breakfast. / Tea (in the afternoon).

2. — { Dinner. / Lunch, luncheon.

3. — Lunch.

4. — { Supper. / Dinner.

5. — the maid.

6. — { the cook. / the female cook.

7. — { the cook (on a ship). / the chef.

8. — the scullion.

34. — The four meals.

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35. — **Bread.**

1. — { Bread. / a loaf (loaves) of bread.

2. — corn.

3. — crust.

4. — crumb.

5. — the wind-mill.

6. — the water-mill.

7. — the miller.

8. — the flour.

9. — the kneading-trough.

10. — the oven.

11. — the baker.

35. — **Bread.**

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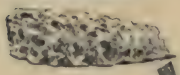
4 

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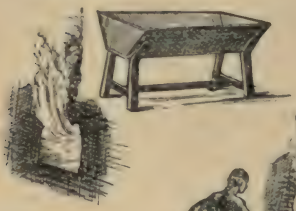

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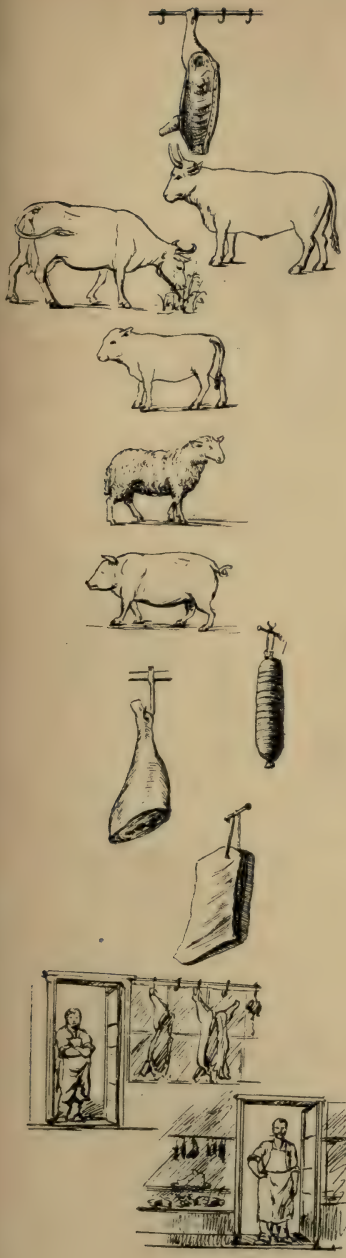
36. — **Meat.**



1. — Meat.

2. — { the ox (en). / the cow. } (some beef).

3. — the calf (calves). (some veal).

4. — the sheep (sheep). (some mutton).

5. — { the pig. / the hog. } (some pork).

6. — the sausage.

7. — the ham.

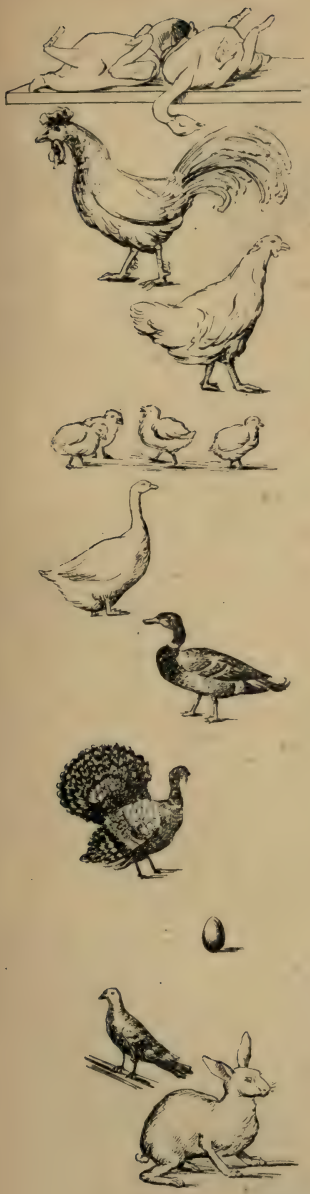
8. — the bacon.

9. — the butcher.

10. — the pork-butcher.

36. — **Meat.**

37. — **Fowl.**



1. — Fowl.

2. — the cock.

3. — the hen.

4. — the chicken.

5. — the goose (geese).

6. — the duck.

7. — the turkey-cock.

8. — the egg.

9. — the pigeon.

10. — the rabbit.

37. — **Fowl.**

38. — **Fishes. — Milk.**

1. — the fish (es).

2. — the sardine.

3. — the oyster.

4. — the snail.

5. — { the crawfish (es). / the cray-fish.

6. — the cow.

7. — the milk.

8. — the cheese.

9. — the butter.

10. — { the milk-maid. / the dairy-maid.

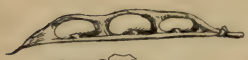
38. — Fishes. — Milk.

39. — **Vegetables.**

1. — Vegetables.

2. — the potato (es).

3. — the green pea (s or sc).



4. — { the kidney-bean. / the French bean.

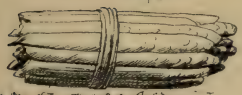
5. — the cabbage.

6. — the cauliflower.

7. — the turnip.

8. — the carrot.

9. — the artichoke.



10. — asparagus.

11. — the salad.

12. — the green-grocer.

39. — **Vegetables.**

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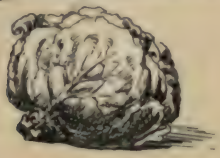
5 

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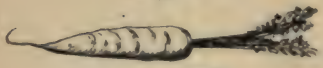
8 

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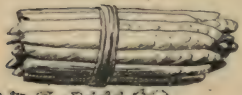
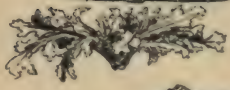
10 

11 

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40. — **Fruits.**

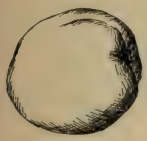
1. — the fruits.

2. — the fruiterer.

3. — the strawberry (ies).

4. — the currant.

5. — the apricot.



6. — the peach (es).

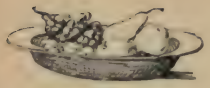
7. — the apple.

8. — the pear.

9. — the plum.

10. — the cherry (ies).

40. — **Fruits.**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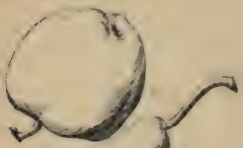
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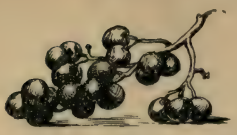
41. — Fruits. — Dessert.

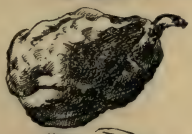


1. — grapes. / a bunch (es) of grapes.

2. — the walnut.

3. — the chestnut.

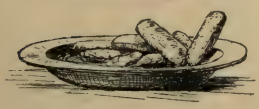
4. — the orange.



5. — the fig.

6. — the date.

7. — the jam. / the marmalade.

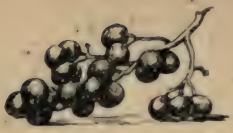


8. — the biscuits.

9. — the tart. / the pastry.

10. — the dessert.

41. — Fruits. — Dessert.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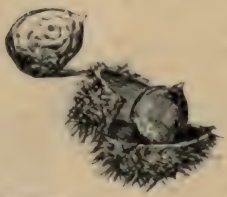
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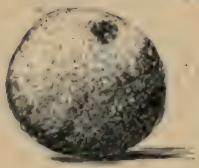
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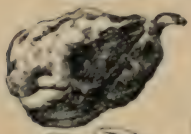
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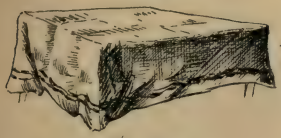
42. — The table is laid!

1. — the dining-table.



2. — the table-cloth.

3. — { the napkin. / the serviette.

4. — the ladle.

5. — the table-spoon.

6. — the tea-spoon.

7. — the knife (knives).

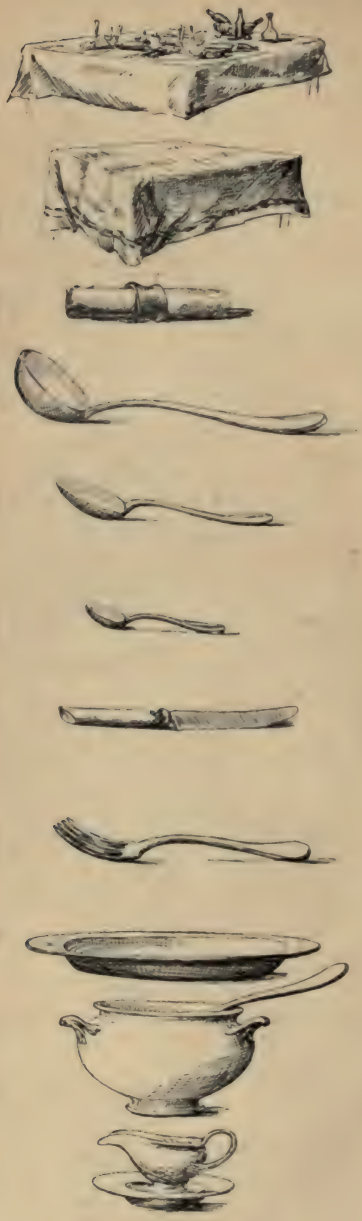
8. — the fork.

9. — the dish.

10. — the soup-tureen.

11. — the sauce-boat.

42. — The table is laid!



43. — **Dinner is ready!**

1. — the salad-bowl.

2. — the cruet.

3. — the oil.

4. — the vinegar.

5. — the salt-cellar.

6. — the salt, the pepper.

7. — the pepper-mill.

8. — the mustard-pot.

9. — the plate.

10. — the soup-plate.

11. — the dessert plate.

43. — **Dinner is ready!**

44. — Drink vessels.

1. — the (wine-) bottle.

2. — the bottle of wine.

3. — { the decanter. / the water-bottle.

4. — { the jug. / the pitcher.

5. — the coffee-pot.

6. — { the milk-can. / the milk-pot.

7. — the glass (es).

8. — the cup.

9. — the champagne-glass (es).

10. — the saucer.

11. — the bowl.

44. — **Drink vessels.**

45. — **Drink.**

1. — the mineral water.

2. — the water.

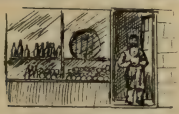
3. — the wine.

4. — the beer.

5. — the coffee.

6. — { the chocolate. / the cocoa.

7. — the tea.



8. — the wine-merchant.

9. — the brewer.

10. — the public-house.

45. — **Drink.**

46. — After the meal.

1. — the sugar-basin.

2. — the sugar.

3. — the sugar-loaf (loaves).

4. — the sugar-tongs.

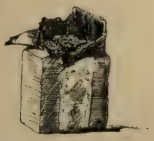
5. — the cigar.

6. — the ash.

7. — the ash-tray.

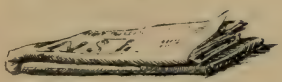
8. — the cigarette.

9. — the pipe.



10. — the tobacco.

11. — { the match (es)
light.



12. — the newspaper.

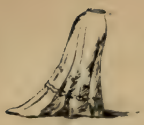
46. — After the meal.

47. — Men's clothes.

1. — the jacket. / the coat.
2. — the waistcoat. / the vert.
3. — the morning coat.
4. — the trousers. / the trowsers.
5. — the drawers.
6. — the braces.
7. — the dressing-gown.
8. — the overcoat.
9. — the cloak.
10. — the suit (of clothes).

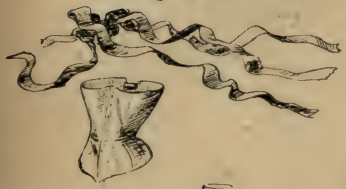
47. — **Men's clothes.**

48. — Ladies' dress.



1. — { the dress. / the gown.

2. — the bust.



3. — { the ribbon. / the tape.

4. — { the stays. / the corset.

5. — the petticoat.

6. — { the wrapper. / the morning gown.

7. — { the girdle. / the sash. / the belt.

8. — the dress-maker.

9. — the fur.

10. — { the apron. / the pinafore.

48. — **Ladies' dress.**

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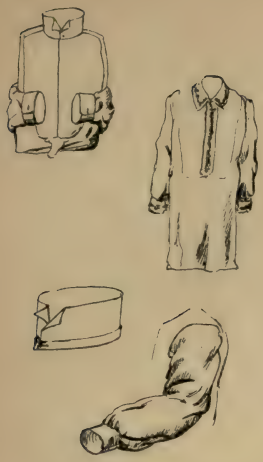
49. — **Linen.**



1. — the shirt.

2. — the night-shirt.

3. — the collar.

4. — the sleeve.

5. — the cuff.

6. — the drawers.

7. — the inside vest.

8. — the pocket.

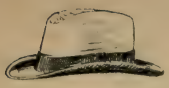
9. — the muffler. / the scarf. / the neckerchief.

10. — the washerwoman (women).

11. — the laundress.

49. — Linen.

50. — **Head-dress.**



1. — a hat.

2. — a felt-hat.

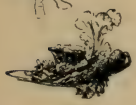
3. — { a top-hat. / a silk hat.

4. — a straw-hat.

5. — a cap.

6. — a night-cap.

7. — a bonnet.



8. — a lady's hat.

9. — a hatter.

10. — a milliner.

50. — **Head-dress.**

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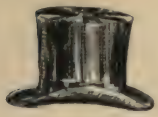
3 

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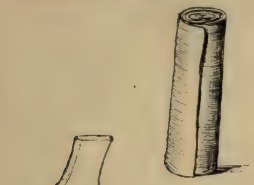
51. — **Boots.**

1. — the stocking.

2. — the sock.

3. — the garter.



4. — { the gaiter. / the legging.

5. — { the boot. / the half-boot.

6. — the lace-boot.

7. — the button-boot.

8. — the shoe.

9. — the slipper.

10. — { the wooden shoe. / the clog.

11. — the glove.

12. — the shoemaker.

51. — **Boots.**

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52. — Jewels and accessories.

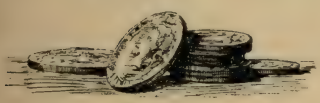
1. — a ring.

2. — a necklace.

3. — a bracelet.

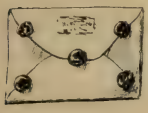
4. — an ear-ring.

5. — a purse.



6. — some money.

7. — a pocket-book.

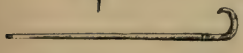


8. — a letter.

9. — a visiting card.

10. — an umbrella.

11. — a parasol.



12. — { a stick. / a cane.

52. — Jewels and accessories.

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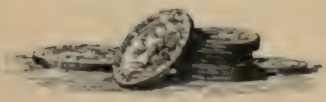
6 

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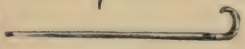
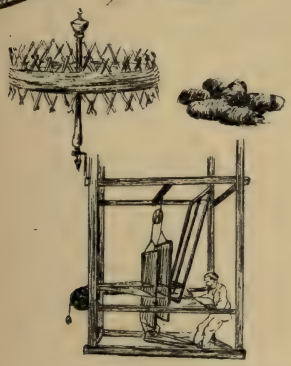
12 

53. — **Stuffs.**

1. — wool.

2. — cotton.

3. — a silk-worm.

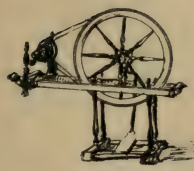


4. — silk.

5. — a weaving-machine.

6. — a weaver.

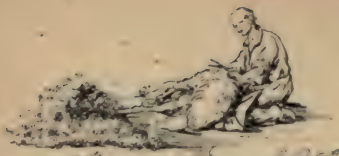
7. — cloth.



8. — a spinning-wheel.

9. — linen.

53. — **Stuffs.**

1 

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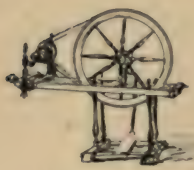
7 

8

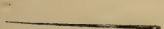
54. — **How our clothes are made.**

1. — a tailor.

2. — { scissors.
a pair of scissors.

3. — thread.

4. — a thimble.



5. — a needle.

6. — a pin.

7. — a tape-measure.

8. — an iron.

9. — a button.

10. — a button-hole.

54. — How our clothes are made.

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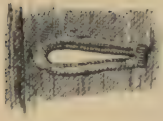
10 

V

THE HOUSE AND FAMILY

55. — Parts of the house.

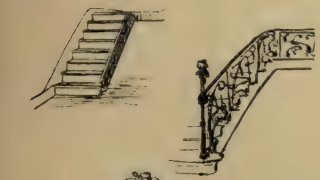
1. — the house.
the dwelling-house.
the dwelling-place.

2. — the cellar.

3. — the ground-floor.

4. — the first floor.
the first story.

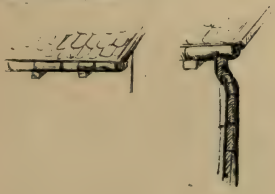
5. — the second floor.
the second story.



6. — the stairs.

7. — the banister.

8. — the iron-gate.



9. — the gutter.

10. — the gutter-pipe.

55. — Parts of the house.

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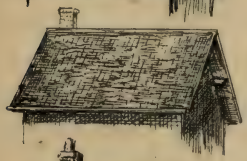
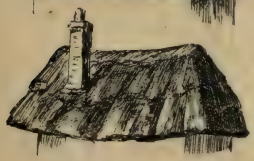
56. — **The roof.**

1. — a roof.

2. — a tile-roof.

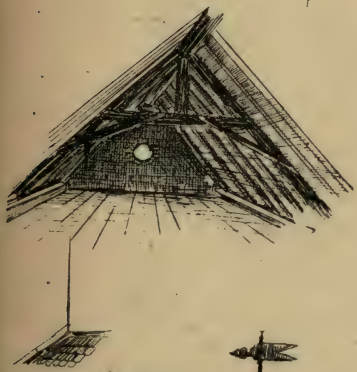


3. — a slate-roof.



4. — a thatched roof.

5. — an attic window.



6. — the loft.

7. — { the lightning-rod.
the lightning-conductor.

8. — the weather-cock.

9. — { the street-door.
the front-door.

10. — the bell.

56. — **The roof.**

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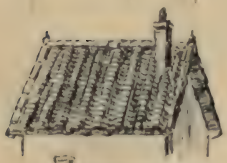

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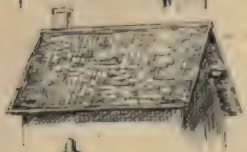

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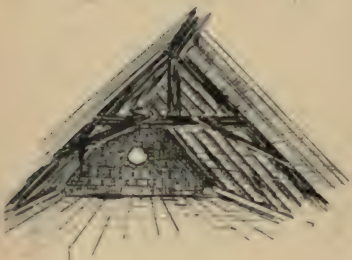

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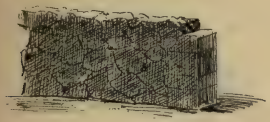
57. — **The workmen who build the house** (I).

1. — an architect.

2. — { the mason. / the stone-mason.

3. — the stone.

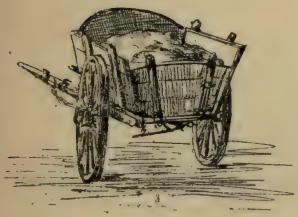
4. — the mortar.



5. — a wall.

6. — the pick-axe.

7. — the shovel.



8. — a cart.

57. — **The workmen who build the house** (I).

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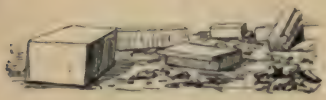
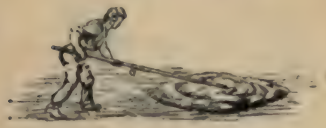
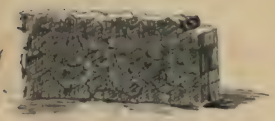
3 

4 

5 

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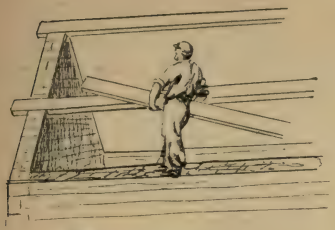
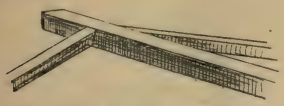
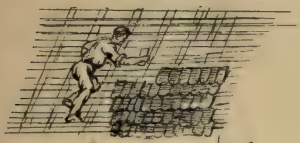
58. — **The workmen who build the house** (II).



1. — the carpenter.



2. — the beam.



3. — { the slater. / the tiler.

4. — the joiner.

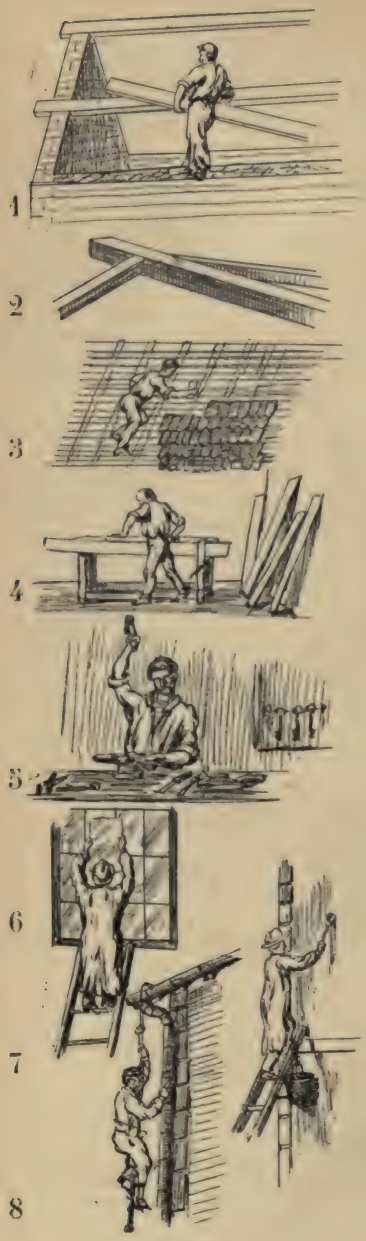
5. — the locksmith.

6. — the glazier.

7. — { the painter. / the house-painter.

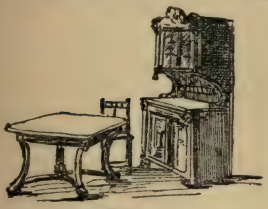
8. — the zinc-worker.

58. — **The workmen who build the house** (II).



59. — **The rooms** (I):

1. — the dining-room.



2. — { the furniture.
articles of furniture.

3. — an arm-chair.

4. — a chair.

5. — a side-board.

6. — a knife, a fork, and a spoon.

7. — the plates and dishes.

8. — the bowl.

9. — { the lamp-pendant.
the hanging-lamp.

59. — **The rooms** (I).

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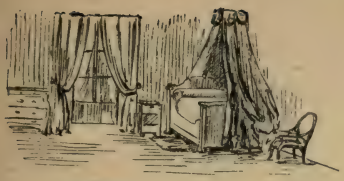
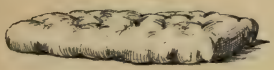
60. — **The rooms** (II).



1. — the bed-room.

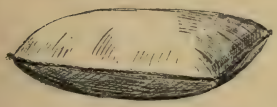
2. — a bed.

3. — the spring-mattress.

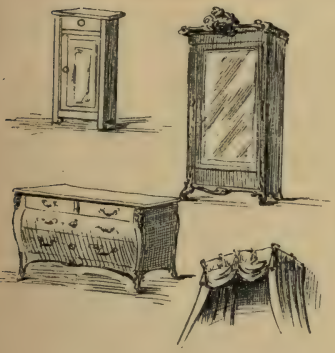


4. — the mattress.

5. — the pillow.



6. — the feather-bed.



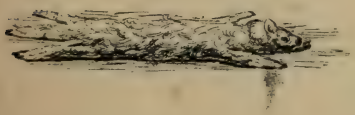
7. — the bedside-table.

8. — a wardrobe.

9. — the chest of drawers.

10. — the canopy.

11. — the rug. the bedside-carpet.



12. — a skin.

60. — **The rooms** (II).

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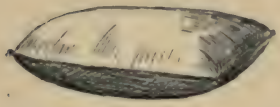
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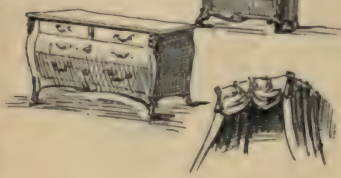
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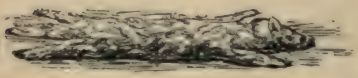
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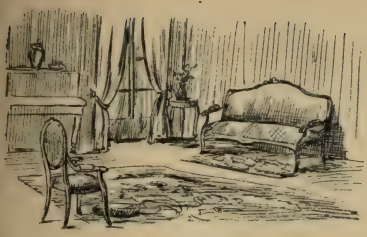
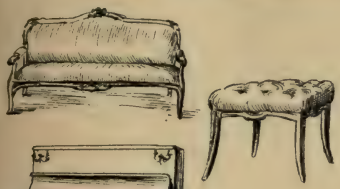
61. — **The rooms** (III).

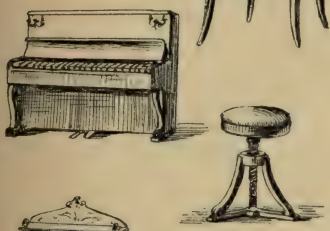


1. — { the drawing-room. / the sitting-room.



2. — a sofa.

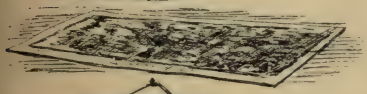
3. — the stool.



4. — a piano.

5. — the piano-stool.

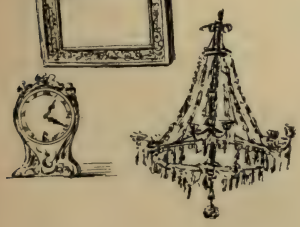
6. — the music-book case.



7. — a carpet.

8. — the picture.

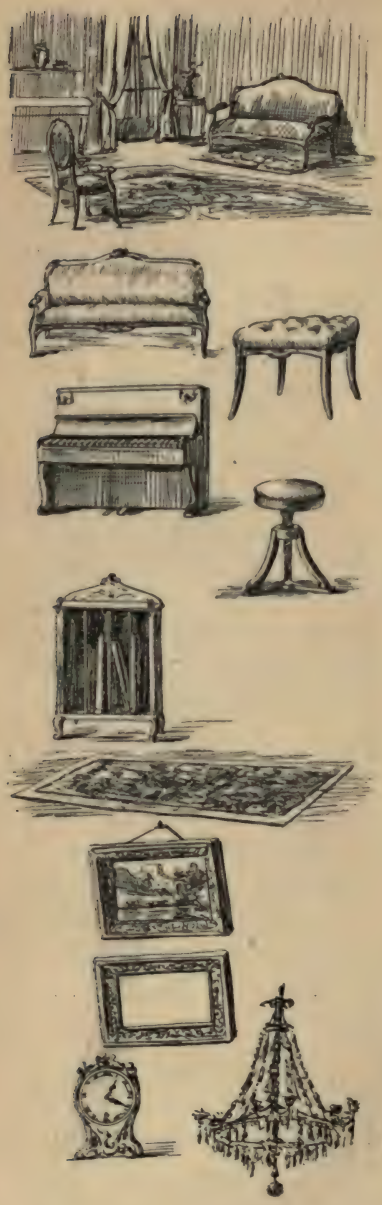
9. — the frame.



10. — a clock.

11. — { the chandelier. / the lustre.

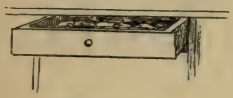
61. — **The rooms** (III).



62. — **The rooms** (IV).

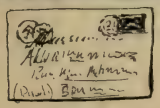
1. — { the library. / the study.

2. — { a writing-table. / a writing-desk.



3. — the drawer.

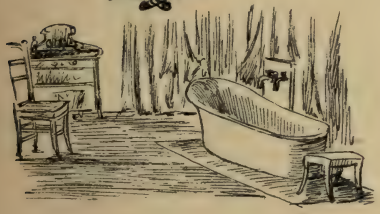
4. — the paper-weight.



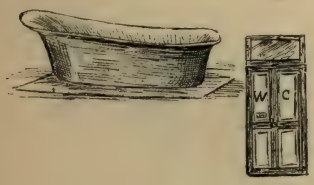
5. — an envelope.

6. — the ceiling-wax.

7. — the trophy.



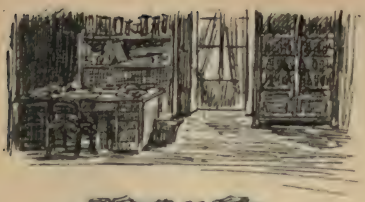
8. — the bathroom.

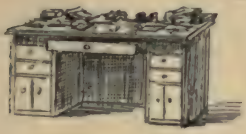


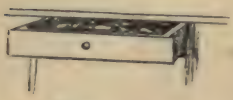
9. — the bath.

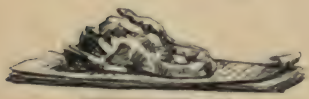
10. — the water-closet.

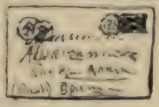
62. — **The rooms** (IV).

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

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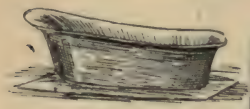
9 

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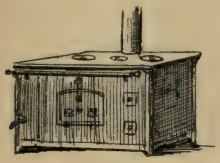
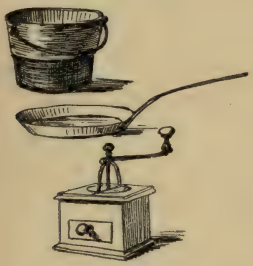
63. — **The rooms** (V).

1. — the kitchen.



2. — { the stove. / the kitchen-stove.

3. — the kitchen-utensils.



4. — the pot.

5. — a frying-pan.

6. — the coffee-mill.

7. — the scales.

8. — { a bucket. / a pail.

9. — the sink.

10. — a candle.

63. — **The rooms** (V).

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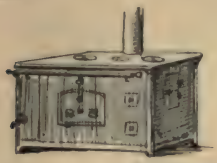
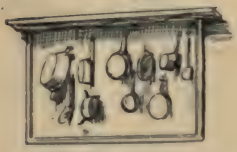
2 

3 

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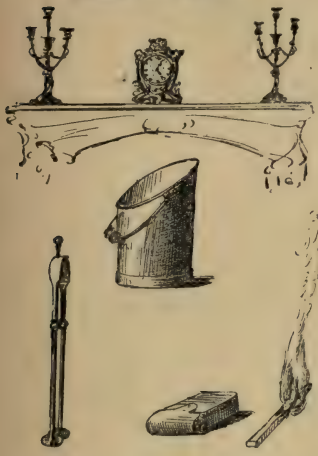
64. — **The fire.**

1. — a fire.

2. — a fire-place.



3. — { the mantel-piece. / the mantel-shelf.

4. — the coal-scuttle.

5. — the tongs.

6. — the match-box.

7. — fire-wood.

8. — coals.

9. — { the chimney-pot. / the chimney-top.

10. — the smoke.

64. — The fire.

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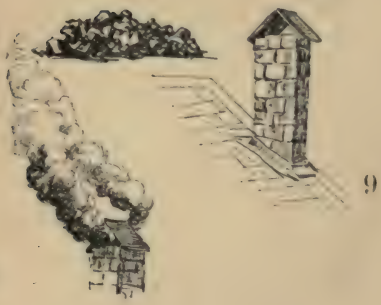
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65. — **The members of the family** (I).

1. — the family.

2. — the father.

3. — the mother.

4. — the grand-father.

5. — the grand-mother.

6. — the son.

7. — the daughter.

65. — **The members of the family** (I).

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66. — **The members of the family** (II).

1. — (the father and the mother) the parents.

2. — (the grand-father and the grand-mother) the grand-parents.

3. — the grand-parents and the grand-son.

4. — the grand-parents and the grand-daughter.

5. — Henry, the little boy and his sister.

6. — Louisa, the little girl and her brother.

7. — { the two brothers and sister. / the three children.

66. — **The members of the family** (II).

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67. — **Human life.**

1. — a christening.

2. — { the wedding. / the marriage.

3. — the bridegroom.

4. — the bride.

5. — the patient.

6. — the doctor.

7. — the chemist.

8. — a chemist's shop.

9. — the remedy.

10. — Death.

11. — { the burial. / the funeral.

67. — **Human life.**

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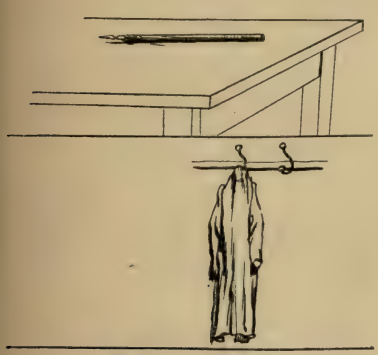
SECOND PART

VERBS

68. — **At school** (I).

1. — to stand (**stood, stood**),
(the master —).

2. — to sit (**sat, sat**),
(the school-boy —).



3. — to lie (**lay, lain**),
(the penholder —).

4. — to hang (**hung, hung**),
(the overcoat —).

5. — to go in (**went, gone**),
(the school-boy —)

6. — to go out (**went, gone**),
(the little boy —).

68. — **At school** (I).

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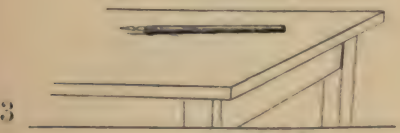

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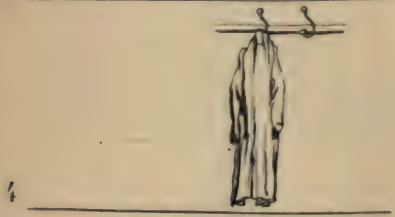

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69. — **At school** (II).

1. — to open,

(the school-boy — the door).

2. — to shut (**shut, shut**),

(the school-boy — the door).

3. — { to rub out, to wipe,

(the school-boy — the black-board).

4. — to pick up,

(the school-boy — the pen-holder).

5. — to go to (**went, gone**),

(the school-boy — the black-board).

6. — to come back to (**came, come**),

(the school-boy — the form).

7. — to fold,

(the school-boy — his arms).

8. — to hold up (**held, held**),

(the school-boy — his hand).

69. — **At school** (II).

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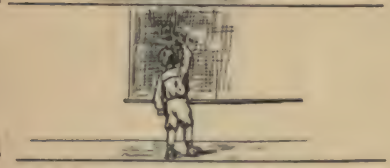

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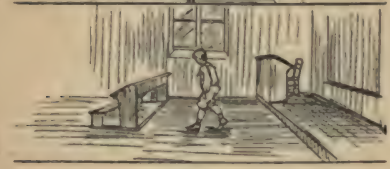

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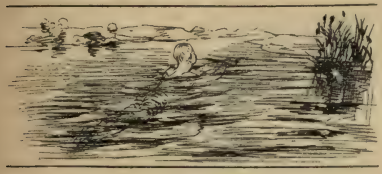
70. — **Motions** (I).

1. — to run (**ran, run**),
(the boy —).

2. — to jump,
(the boy —).

3. — to bathe,
(the boy —).



4. — swim (**swam, swum**),
(the child —).

5. — to stand up (**stood, stood**),
(the child —).

6. — to sit down (**sat, sat**),
(the school-boy —).

7. — { to bend (**bent, bent**),
{ to stoop,
(the school-boy —).

8. — { to turn round,
{ to look round,
(the school-boy —).

70. — **Motions** (I).

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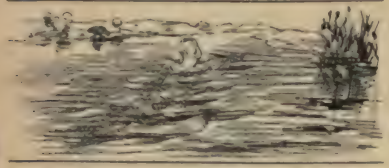
4 

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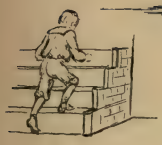
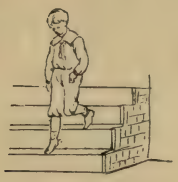
71. — **Motions** (II).

1. — to climb,
(the boy — up the tree).

2. — to throw (**threw, thrown**),
(the boy — the ball).



3. — { to go up (**went, gone**),
to walk up,
(the boy — the stairs).

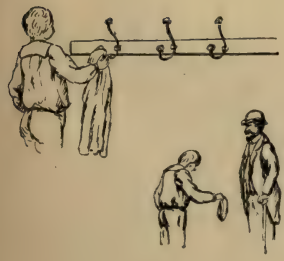


4. — to go down (**went, gone**),
(the boy — the stairs).

5. — to fall (**fell, fallen**),
(the book — on the floor).

6. — to stretch,
(the master — his arm).

7. — to take off (**took, taken**),
(the boy — his cap).



8. — to hang on (**hung, hung**),
(the boy — his coat).

9. — to take off one's cap (hat) to (**took, taken**),
(the boy — the master).

71. — **Motions** (II).

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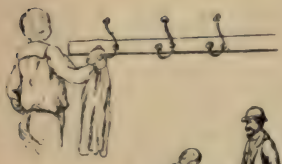
8 

9

72. — Various actions (I).

1. — to bind (bound, bound),
(the boy — his shoe).

2. — to break (broke, broken,
(the maid — the decanter).

3. — to pull out,
(the dentist — the tooth).

4. — { to flog,
to beat (beat, beaten),
(the father — the boy).

5. — to tear (tore, torn),
(the boy — the paper).

6. — to show,
(the mistress — the picture).

7. — to turn over,
(the mother — the page).

8. — to wind up (wound, wound),
(the father — the clock).

72. — Various actions (I).

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73. — **Various motions** (II).

1. — to take (**took, taken**),
(the father — the cigar).

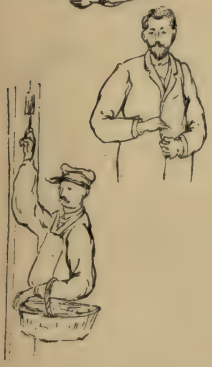
2. — to draw (**drew, drawn**),
(the horse — the cart).

3. — to push,
(the green-grocer — the barrow).

4. — to fill,
(the maid — the pitcher).

5. — to put in (**put, put**),
(the gentleman — the watch — his pocket).

6. — to fold,
(the boy — the paper).



7. — to button,
(the father — his coat).

8. — to ring (**rang, rung**),
(the butcher — the bell at the door).

73. — **Various motions** (II).

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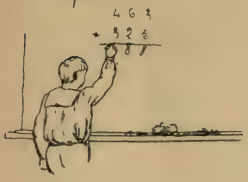
74. — The school-boy's occupations.

1. — to write (wrote, (written),
(the boy — on the copy-book).

2. — to read (read, read),
(the boy — in the book).



3. — { to reckon, to do a sum (did, done),
(the boy —).

4. — to draw (drew, drawn),
(the boy —).

5. — to practise gymnastics,
(the boy —).

6. — to play,
(the school-boy — at marbles).

7. — to sing (sang, sung),
(the boy —).

8. — { to work, to study,
(the boy —).

74. — The school-boy's occupations.

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75. — In the morning.

1. — to get up (got, got),
(the boy — from bed).

2. — to wash,
(the boy — his face).

3. — to comb,
(the boy — his hair).

4. — to brush,
(the boy — his clothes).

5. — to shave one's self,
(the father —).

6. — to dress,
(the boy —).

7. — to put on (put, put),
(the boy — his trousers).

8. — to put on (put, put),
(the boy — his hat).

9. — { to pack,
{ to pack up,
(the school-boy — his books).

75. — In the morning.

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76. — In the evening. — At night.

1. — to undress,
(the little boy —).

2. — to take off,
(the little boy — his shoe).

3. — to pray,
(the boy —).

4. — to go to bed (went, gone),
(the boy —).

5. — to put out (put, put),
(the boy — the candle).

6. — to sleep (slept, slept),
(the boy —).

7. — to knock,
(the father — at the door).

8. — to wake up,
(the mother — her child).

9. — to wake (up),
(the boy —)

76. — In the evening. — At night.

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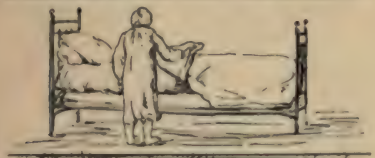

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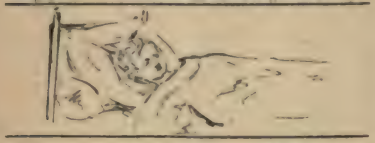

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77. — **Women's work (occupations).**

1. — to sew,
(the mother — the clothes).

2. — to knit,
(the grand-mother — the stocking).

3. — to spin (spun, spun),
(the woman — the linen).

4. — to iron,
(the maid — the shirt).

5. — to embroider,
(the little girl —).

6. — to play (on the piano),
(the little girl —).

7. — to dance,
(the girl —).

8. — to skate,
(the girl —).

9. — to sleigh,
(the girl —. the boy —).

77. — Women's work (occupations).

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78. — What the maid does.

1. — to sweep (swept, swept),
(the maid — the room).

2. — to clean,
(the maid — the pane).

3. — to black,
(the maid — the boot).

4. — to light (lit, lit),
(the maid — the candle).

5. — to grind,
(the maid — the coffee).

6. — to peel,
(the cook — the potato).

7. — to stir,
(the cook — the soup).

8. — to blow (blew, blown),
(the maid — the fire).

9. — to blow out (blew, blown),
(the maid — the candle.)

78. — What the maid does.

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79. — **Eating and drinking** (I).

1. — to breakfast,
(the children —).

2. — to lunch,
(the family —).

3. — to take tea (**took, taken**),
(the boy —).

4. — to dine,
(the family —).

5. — to feed (**fed, fed**),
(the maid — the hens).

6. — { to gnaw,
{ to pick a bone,
(the dog — the bone).

7. — to bite (**bit, bitten**),
(the dog — the boy).

79. — Eating and drinking (I).

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80. — **Eating and drinking** (II).

1. — to unfold,
(the father — the serviette).

2. — to bring (**brought, brought**),
(the maid — the soup).

3. — to cut (**cut, cut**),
(the father — the bread).

4. — to pour,
(the mother — the coffee).

5. — to eat (**ate, eaten**),
(the child — the soup).

6. — to drink (**drank, drunk**),
(the child — the milk).

7. — to change (the plates),
(the maid —).

8. — to smoke,
(the father — the pipe).

80. — **Eating and drinking** (II).

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81. — The five senses.

1. — to hear (heard, heard),
(the child — the watch).

2. — to look at,
(the child — the picture).

3. — to smell (smelt, smelt),
(the little girl — the flower).

4. — to taste,
(the cook — the soup).

5. — to touch,
(the blind man — the table).

6. — to laugh,
(the boy —).

7. — to weep (wept, wept),
(the boy —).

8. — to cry (cried, cried),
(the child —).

81. — The five senses.

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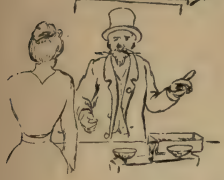
82. — Buying, selling.

1. — to buy (**bought, bought**),
(the cook — the vegetables).

2. — to sell (**sold, sold**),
(the greengrocer — the vegetables).

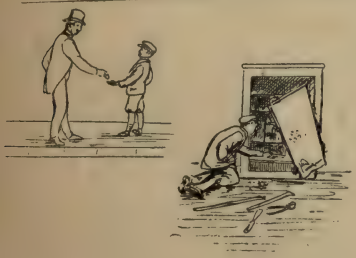


3. — to pay for (**paid, paid**),
(the gentleman — the cigar).

4. — to lose (**lost, lost**),
(the gentleman — the purse).

5. — to find (**found, found**),
(the boy — the purse).

6. — to give back (**gave, given**),
(the boy — the purse).



7. — to give (**gave, given**),
(the gentleman — the money).

8. — to steal (**stole, stolen**),
(the man — the money).

82. — Buying, selling.

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83. — Building the house.

1. — to paint,
(the house-painter — the wall).

2. — to saw (sawed, sawn),
(the carpenter — the beam).

3. — to build (built, built),
(the mason — the house).

4. — { to cover, to tile, to slate,
(the tiler / the slater } — the roof).

5. — to measure,
(the tailor — the cloth).

6. — to file,
(the locksmith — the lock).

7. — to put in (put, put),
(the glazier — the pane of glass).

8. — to nail,
(the joiner — the board).

83. — **Building the house.**

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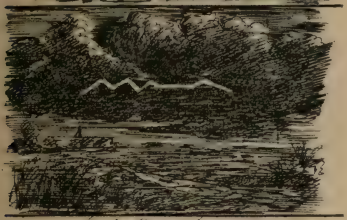
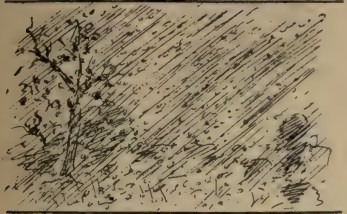
84. — The weather.

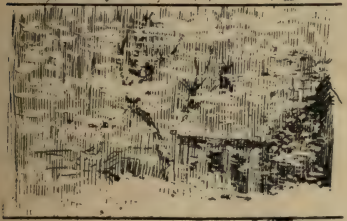
1. — to rain.



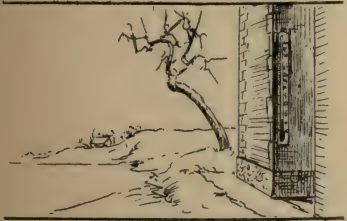
2. — to lighten.



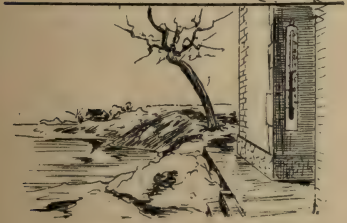
3. — to hail.



4. — to snow.

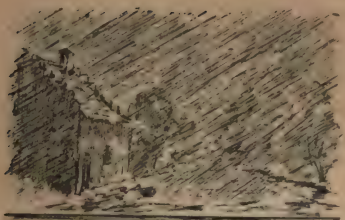


5. — to freeze (froze, frozen).



6. — to thaw.

84. — The weather.



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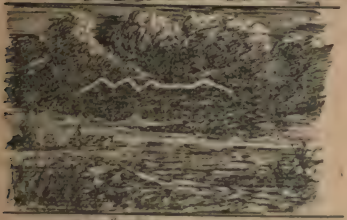

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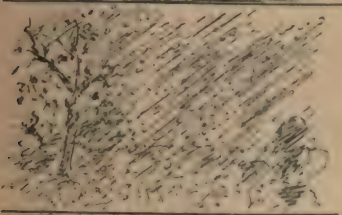

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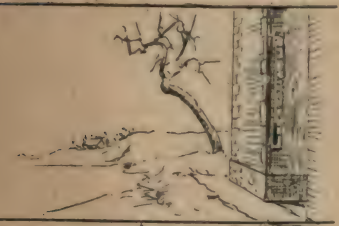

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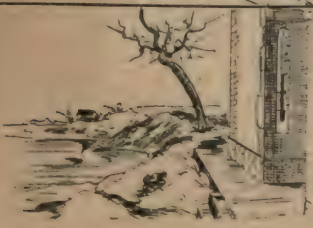


6

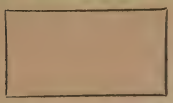
85. — Colours.

1. — white.

2. — black.

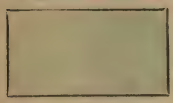
3. — blue.

4. — red.



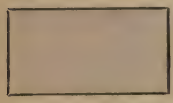
5. — pink.

6. — green.



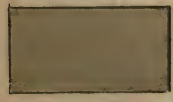
7. — light green.

8. — yellow.



9. — { grey. gray.

10. — light brown.



11. — brown.

12. — many-coloured.

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SAINT-CLOUD. — IMPRIMERIE BELIN FRÈRES.

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Author Steck, P. (and Sauget, L.)

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